

1. (Currently amended) A long-fibre reinforced thermoplastics material, characterised in that wherein the matrix of the material comprises at least two different thermoplastic materials, and wherein the long-fibre reinforced thermoplastic material is obtained by impregnating a fibre skein by melt-extruding the first thermoplastic material onto the fibre skein applied to a fibre skein and subsequently coating the impregnated fibre skein by melt melt extruding melt-extruding a second thermoplastic material onto the impregnated fibre skein, wherein the temperature applied during the second melt extruding is was at least for a certain short time raised above the melting point of the matrix thermoplastic material having with the highest higher melting point of the two thermoplastic materials, and wherein the fibres are wetted essentially by only one of the two thermoplastics materials, which is represented in the reinforced material with at least 10 % by weight.
- 2.(Previously presented) A material according to Claim 1, characterised in that one of the substances of which the matrix consists has a poor impregnation capability or wetting capability with respect to the fibres which are present in the material.
- 3.(Currently amended) A material according to any one of Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterised in that the fibres which are contained in the material consist of glass-, carbon-, aramide- or natural fibres, e.g. selected from the group of flax, hemp or jute, or mixtures of the afore-mentioned fibre materials.
4. (Previously presented) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to 2 characterised in that it contains a material which wets the fibres well, and which is selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyamide, polyethylene, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene-copolymers, polyphenylsulphide, polystyrene and polyether-ether ketone.
5. (Currently amended) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the second thermoplastics substance does not wet the fibres directly or to a significant extent.

6. (Currently amended) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to 2 characterised in that the, at least two, thermoplastics-materials contained therein are poorly miscible, or ~~im~~miscible immiscible, and form an inhomogeneous mixture.

7. (Currently amended) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the proportion of fibres in the first thermoplastics-material makes up more than [.] 10% by weight,

8. (Previously presented) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the proportion of a first material which wets the fibres well is between 10 and 40% of the matrix material.

9. (Currently amended) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to Claim 2, characterised in that the first material is polypropylene and the second material is high-quality polyaznide polyamide, wherein the proportion of PP is between 10 and 40% and the proportion of PA is accordingly between 60 and 90%.

10. (Previously presented) A material according to any one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that it contains a compatibility component which increases the bonding between the various matrix materials and/or the miscibility thereof

11. (Allowed - currently amended) A process for manufacturing a long-fibre reinforced thermoplastic material comprising the steps of guiding a fibre skein through a first extruder, wherein the fiber skein is impregnated with a first thermoplastic material, guiding the impregnated fiber skein through a second extruder, wherein a second thermoplastic material is applied on the impregnated fibre skein and wherein the temperature temperature applied during the second extruding is at least for a certain short time higher than the melting point of the thermoplastic material with the highest melting point, and wherein the fibres are wetted essentially by only one of the thermoplastic materials, which is represented in the manufactured reinforced material

with at least 10% by weight, and wherein the first and second extruders and the fibre skein are assembled in substantially linear manner.

12. (Allowed) A method according to Claim 11, characterised in that the length of the fibres is on average at least 1 mm.

13. (Allowed-currently amended) A method according to any one of Claims 11 or 12, characterised in that following impregnation of the fibres with the first thermoplastics material and following a shaping [-] and solidification step, the material is broken up into smaller sections, the length of which corresponds in magnitude to the average length of the fibres, wherein these broken up sections are mixed with the second material, possibly heated, and together subjected to a shaping process.

14. (Allowed) A method according to Claim 13, characterised in that the shaping takes place by extrusion, blow moulding, or injection moulding.

15. (Allowed) A method according to Claim 13, characterised in that following the mixing of the first, fibre reinforced material with the second material the mixture is increased to, or just slightly above, the melting point of the higher melting substance for a short time only.

16. (Previously presented) A material according to Claim 4, characterised in that the polyamide is selected from the group of polyamide 6, polyamide 66, polyamide 12 and polyamide 46.

17. (Allowed) A method according to Claim 12, characterised in that the length of the fibres is on average at least 3 mm.

18. (Allowed) A method according to Claim 17, characterised in that the length of the fibres is on average more than 6 mm.

19. (Currently amended) A material according to one of Claim 9, characterised in that the high-quality polyaznide polyamide is PA-66.